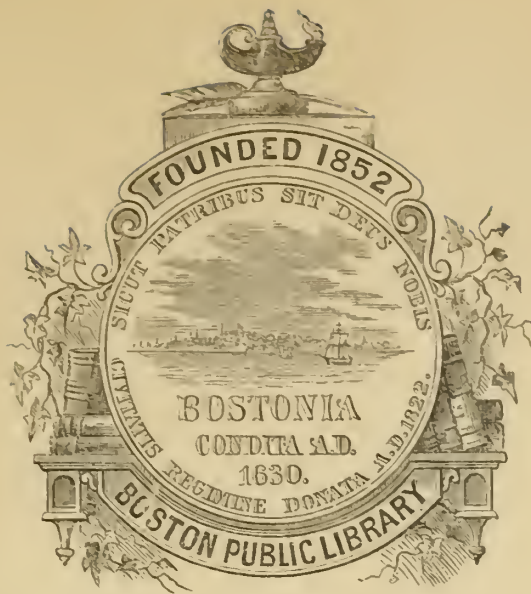


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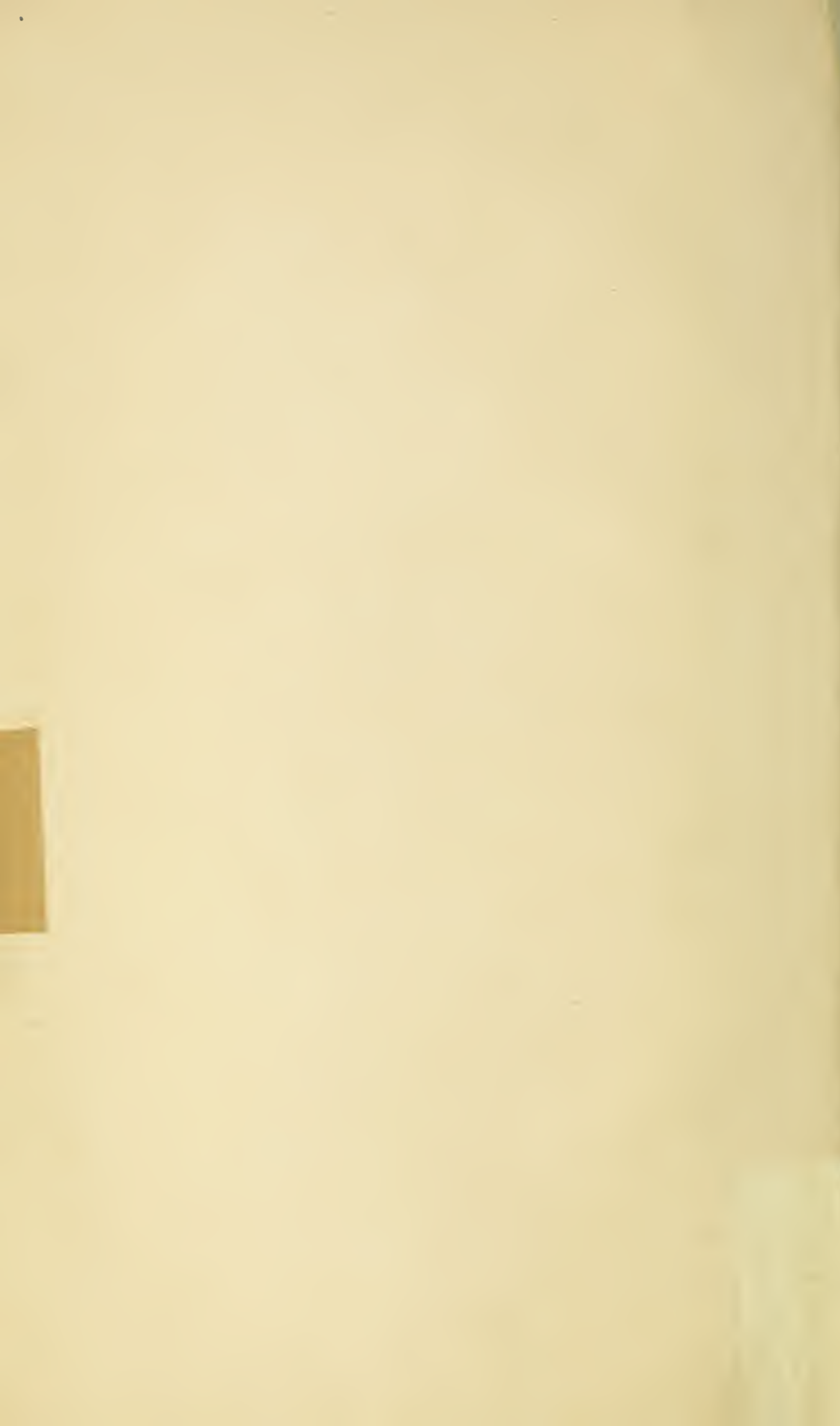
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PAMPHLETS.

Emigration

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THE
EMIGRANT'S GUIDE

TO

NEW SOUTH WALES,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, LOWER CANADA;

UPPER CANADA,

AND NEW BRUNSWICK;

CONTAINING AN

ENUMERATION OF THE ADVANTAGES

WHICH EACH COLONY OFFERS;

WITH

THE REGULATIONS

ADOPTED

BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

TO FACILITATE

MALE AND FEMALE EMIGRATION;

THE PRICE OF PASSAGE,

CERTAINTY OF PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT,

AND

Rates of Wages;

LIST OF TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS MOST WANTED,

AND THE AMOUNT OF

PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE

OFFERED TO MARRIED MEN AND SINGLE FEMALES, TOWARDS DEFRAYING THE
EXPENSE OF THEIR PASSAGE, WITH

COPIES OF THE OFFICIAL FORMS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO
THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT BY EACH EMIGRANT.

ALSO,

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MILITARY OUT-
PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL,

*Who may be desirous of commuting their Pensions, with a view to their
becoming Settlers in the British Colonies.*

London :

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other Booksellers in Town and Country.

MDCCCXXXII.

[PRICE ONE SHILLING.]

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

VISCOUNT HOWICK.

FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING, Esq.

HENRY ELLIS, Esq.

ROBERT WILLIAM HAY, Esq.

T. FRED^K. ELLIOT, Esq., *Secretary*.

A D D R E S S.

THE official information contained in the following pages, will furnish the reader with the present views and intentions of His Majesty's Government, on the important subject of Emigration. It is a topic which has engrossed the serious attention of all classes of society. The latest intelligence from Australasia has produced abundant proof of the intense anxiety which prevails among our fellow-subjects in that distant land, upon this interesting project.

The unremitting labours of the Commissioners have not, however, been directed solely to the Australian Colonies. It will be seen that they have extended their enquiries, with a view to facilitate Emigration, to several of our North American Possessions. The copious information and precise rules laid down for the guidance of

the Settler are of great importance; but it will be remarked, that the Government have not deemed it expedient to grant pecuniary aid to the North American Emigrant, and the reasons advanced to justify this decision appear to be quite satisfactory.

A copy of any supplementary paper which may be prepared for distribution by His Majesty's Commissioners, for the information of the public, may be readily obtained upon proper application to T. F. ELLIOT, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for Emigration—a gentleman whose uniform urbanity, and indefatigable attention to the arduous duties of his important office, must render him an invaluable acquisition to the Honorable Board presiding over his labours, and to the public at large.

INTRODUCTION.



THE present position of Australasia is interesting in the extreme. Little more than forty years ago, New South Wales was a barren desert ; it is now one of the most valuable possessions of the British crown : and of that brief period, not much more than a fourth can be fairly reckoned in the term of her existence as a Colony ; for, during nearly the first thirty years after her establishment, she was an obscure penal settlement, held in contempt by all civilized nations, and scarcely thought of by the mother country but as *Botany Bay*—the emporium of felons—the national Newgate. It was not until four or five years after the termination of the war, when the sudden revolution, throwing thousands out of employment, revived the spirit of Emigration, that Australasia began to insinuate herself into the favorable notice of the parent state, and to allure free individuals to her distant shores. As a Colony, then, in the proper sense of the term, her age is under a score ; and to the fact, the undeniable, the unquestionable fact, that within so mere a span of time she has advanced to her present magnitude in agriculture, commerce, wealth, and intelligence, do we appeal as a triumphant answer to

all that can be objected to her soil, her climate, or her sequestered position on the globe. Even had the Swan River territory equalled the expectations of the settlers, the start which New South Wales has got in all the advantages of an opened, ascertained, and peopled country, would have entitled that Colony to the preference of reflecting men.

During the year 1826, and three following years, the agriculture of New South Wales had to contend against one of the most fearful droughts with which the earth was ever visited since the days of Pharaoh; and it speaks volumes for the strength of its natural resources, that an infantine community has not only survived the storm, but at this moment possesses, in rich abundance, all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life. Wheat is from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.* the bushel, and the British government has recently published an Australian list of prices, a copy of which will be found at page 17. Another fact strongly establishes the natural wealth of the Colony: the revenue of the year 1828, in which the drought was at its height, was upwards of £100,000, being an increase on the previous year of more than £23,000.

The census taken in Nov. 1828, shows that, for a population of 36,000 souls, there were in cultivation 71,000 acres of land, being nearly two acres per man, besides an unlimited range of natural

* Vide Sydney Gazette, October 1, 1831.

pasturage for cattle and sheep, the former of which had increased to near 263,000, and the latter to more than half a million.

Agriculture is undergoing a rapid change, and a change infinitely for the better. Instead of being confined to grain, which has nearly equalled the consumption even in years of dearth, and in favorable seasons is so over-abundant as almost to ruin the grower, it is now embracing some of those more valuable products for which nature has evidently intended the country. It is proved that wine can be produced with but little labour, and at an insignificant expense.

Tobacco, which can always be cultivated on whatever land is suitable for wheat, is grown by nearly every farmer in the country; and by some has been brought to such perfection as to rival the choicest Brazil.

Besides the vine and tobacco, hops have been produced by some of the more opulent settlers, which would bear comparison with the best ever grown in Kent.

Turning from agriculture to commerce, we meet with a splendid trade in the sperm fisheries. In 1828, the produce was 466 tons; but where one ship was in the trade then, now nearly a score are employed. Thus, while the soil is teeming with fertility, the ocean is rolling with inexhaustible treasures.

In contemplating the commercial character of New South Wales, it must not be overlooked that the ocean, which girdles her shores, is decked

with innumerable *Islands*, most of which abound with valuable productions, and are inhabited by men who, though at present in a state of barbarism, are gifted with physical and mental endowments of a high order, and will vastly enlarge the circle of commercial intercourse. They will in fact be the West Indies of Western Australia.

It has been long the custom to rank among the advantages of New Holland, *its stupendous territorial magnitude*. Hitherto, however, this advantage has been subject to the serious drawback, that the character of its surface has, with the exception of the paltry segment already colonized, remained in profound mystery ; and that the circumnavigation of its coasts was supposed to have shut out all hope of its possessing navigable rivers. Happily this mystery has been penetrated to a considerable extent ; and this absence of rivers has proved to have been too hastily believed. Recent discoveries have established the gratifying fact that the immense range of territory stretching between Sydney and the south western extremity of the island, consists of one of the finest pastoral countries in the world, intersected, too, by several fine rivers, one of which pursues a course of about a thousand miles, and being joined by others in its progress, at length empties itself into a noble lake on the borders of the sea, from fifty to sixty miles in length, and from thirty to forty in width. The new country thus thrown open, surpasses even the Colony in salubrity of climate, and is far more

congenial to the European constitution and habit ; and, from all appearance, there is reason to believe its contiguity to the sea, and its more southerly position secures to it a more copious and regular supply of rain than is enjoyed in the occupied territory.

Here, then, is a country prepared to our very hands, for all the purposes of civilized life. While England is groaning beneath a population for which she cannot provide bread, here is an unmeasured extent of rich soil that has lain fallow for ages, and to which starving thousands are beckoned to repair. *The great want of England, is EMPLOYMENT; the great want of New South Wales, is LABOUR.* England has more mouths than food; New South Wales has more food than mouths. England would be the gainer by lopping off one of her superfluous millions; New South Wales would be the gainer by their being planted upon her ample plains. In England the lower orders are perishing for lack of bread; in New South Wales they are living, surrounded by superabundance. In England the master is distracted to find work for his men; in New South Wales he is distracted to find men for his work. In England the capitalist is glad to make his three per cent.; in New South Wales he looks for twenty. In England capital is a mere drug — the lender can scarcely find a borrower, the borrower can scarcely repay the lender; in New South Wales capital is the one

thing needful—it would bring a goodly interest to the lender, and would make the fortune of the borrower.

Then let the capitalist wend his way thither, and his one talent will soon gain ten, and his ten twenty. Let the labourer go thither, and if he can do nothing in the world but dig, he will be welcome to his three-and-twenty shillings a week, and may feast on fat beef and mutton at a penny or two-pence per pound.

William Penn, in his “Benefit of Plantations or Colonies,” after adverting to the various Emigrations recorded in History, says,—

“I deny the vulgar opinion against Plantations, that
 “they weaken England; they have manifestly enriched,
 “and so strengthened her, which I briefly evidence thus :
 “*those that go into a foreign Plantation, their industry*
 “*there is worth more than if they staid at home.*”
 Again :—“They are not lost to England, since England
 “furnishes them with much clothes, household stuff,
 “tools, and the like necessities, and that in greater quantities than here their condition could have bought, being
 “there well to pass, that were but low here, if not poor,
 “and now Masters of Families too, when here they had
 “none, and could hardly keep themselves, and very often
 “it happens that some of them, after their industry and
 “success have made them wealthy, return and empty their
 “riches into England; one in this capacity being able to
 “buy out twenty of what he was when he went out.”

The inquiry into which the parliamentary Emigration Committee of 1827 entered, established a proposition precisely similar; and furnished their justification of suggesting an appropriation of the public funds, by way of loan, for the purposes of Emigration.

THE
EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

FOR some years past arrangements have been in contemplation by His Majesty's Government, for promoting the Emigration to the British Possessions abroad, of Agricultural Labourers, and of other persons to whom it may be considered desirable to afford assistance, in seeking in the Colonies the means of profitable employment, which they are unable to find at home.

In conformity with these arrangements, His Majesty was pleased, on the 24th of June 1831, to appoint a Commission, the objects of which will be found to be explained hereafter, in the copies of the official papers which have been issued for the information of the Public.

Should any Emigrants arrive in Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales sooner than was expected, directions have been given for the appointment of a proper Officer of the Colonial Government, to superintend the disposal of all Emigrants of this description, on their reaching the Colony. The Officer thus selected by His Majesty's Government, has been considered thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the Settlers in respect to labour, and consequently able to point out to the Emigrant the quarter to which he should apply, with a view to obtain employment.

I N F O R M A T I O N

R E S P E C T I N G T H E

A U S T R A L I A N C O L O N I E S .

THE COMMISSIONERS for EMIGRATION have collected the following information for the use of Persons desirous of emigrating to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

P R I C E O F P A S S A G E .

The Commissioners for Emigration have reason to expect, from the result of the enquiries which they have made on this subject, that Passages can be provided for People of the Working Classes, including their maintenance during the Voyage, at a charge not exceeding £16 for Adults, and £8 for Children. More exact particulars, and the precise charge for which Passages can be provided, will be stated at the time of entering into the Agreements with such persons as may apply to the Commissioners for that purpose *

P R O B A B I L I T Y O F E M P L O Y M E N T A N D R A T E S O F W A G E S .

The Commissioners have examined a considerable number of Letters upon these subjects from respectable Inhabitants of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; and they find that all concur in representing the existence of a great demand for Labour. These representations are further confirmed by Official Reports received from those Colonies by the Secretary of State.

* The price of Sixteen Pounds is computed on the supposition of a whole Vessel's being taken up for the conveyance of Passengers, but as the Commissioners for Emigration do not at present contemplate engaging a Vessel in that manner, the best course for Persons possessed of the requisite funds is to engage their Passages by private agreement with the Owners of the Ships sailing to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land. The price of steerage Passages thus engaged has usually ranged from Thirty to Forty Pounds; but Passages have lately been provided by some Ship-owners for people of the Working Classes at so low a charge as from Twenty to Eighteen Pounds for Adults, and Nine Pounds for Children.—12th Dec. 1831.

The following general statements, collected from a variety of sources, will afford a view of the average Rates of Wages in the Australian Colonies :—

Twenty-five or Thirty Pounds a Year, besides Board and Lodging, seem to be the Wages which are usually paid to Common Labourers :

Artizans of very ordinary qualifications are reported to find no difficulty in obtaining £50 a Year, besides Board and Lodging. The following Advertisement which appeared in the Sydney Gazette of the 12th August, 1830, contains a List of several descriptions of Workmen wanted at Sydney, as well as an account of the high Wages which some of them might obtain.

Advertisement from the Sydney Gazette.

“WANTED IN SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, THE FOLLOWING TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS.”

Bread and Biscuit Bakers	Dyers	Locksmiths
Butchers	Dairywomen	Millers
*Boat Builders	Distillers	Mealmen
*Brick Makers	*Engineers	*Millwrights
*Ditto Layers	Farriers	Milliners
Bellows Makers	Flax Dressers	Maltsters
*Blacksmiths	Fencers	Mustard Makers
Bell Hangers	Fellmongers	Milkmen
Brass Founders	Gardeners	Nurserymen
Brewers	Glaziers	Nailers
Boatmen	Glass Blowers	Painters
*Collar Makers	Glue Makers	Parchment Makers
Confectioners	Gilders	Pump Makers
Chair Makers	Gunsmiths	Plough Makers
*Curriers	Hair Dressers	Potters
*Carpenters	Hat Makers	Paper Makers
*Caulkers	——Finishers	*Plasterers
*Coopers	*Harness Makers	Ploughmen
Cart Makers	Horse Breakers	Provision Curers
Coach Makers	Hoop Benders	Plumbers
Compositors	Ironmongers	Printers & Pressmen
Candle Makers	Iron Founders	Quarrymen
Cabinet Makers	*Joiners	Quill Preparers
Cheese Makers	Japanners	Rope Makers
Coach Spring Mkrs.	Leather Dressers	Reapers
Cooks	Lime Burners	Saddlers
Colliers		Shoemakers
*Coppersmiths		*Sawyers
Cutlers		

Shipwrights	Sail Cloth Makers	Tallow Melters
*Stone Masons	Sieve Makers	Vine Dressers
*Stone Cutters	Starch Makers	Upholsterers
*Stone Setters	Straw Platters	Wheelwrights
Stone Quarrymen	Straw Hat Makers	Waggon Makers
Sail Makers	Turners	Wool Sorters
*Slaters & Shinglers	*Tanners	Whalers
Shepherds	Tailors	Weavers of Blankets
Sheepshearers	Tin Plate Workers	& Coarse Woollen
Soap Makers	Tobacco Pipe Mkrs.	Wire Drawers
Sign Painters	Tobacco Growers	Wood Splitters
Sailors		

Those marked thus (*) are particularly wanted, and earn 10s. a day and upwards, *all the year round*. And Engineers and Millwrights earn 20s. a day.

All articles of provision are very cheap. Beef and Mutton 2d. per lb. by the joint, and 1d. per lb. by the quarter or carcass. Tea (green) 1s. 6d., Sugar 3d., Indian Corn 1s. 6d. per bushel, &c. &c.

The Agent for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Emigration Committee in the Year 1827, since which period the price of Labour is understood to have risen, stated the Rates of Wages as follows :—

Common Labourers.....	3s. per Day.
Common Mechanics.....	7s. ditto
2d Rate ditto.....	8s. to 12s.
3d Rate ditto.....	12s. to 15s.
And to Mechanics of peculiar qualifications, or Agricultural Labourers, capable of managing a Farm in the capacity of Bailiff.....	} £1 per Day.

It is not necessary that Emigration to the Australian Colonies should be confined to any particular Season, and the Commissioners for Emigration will therefore be ready immediately to afford their assistance to persons desirous of going to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land. In consequence, however, of the state of the Population in the Australian Colonies, the Commissioners do not propose to take charge of the conveyance of any but married men and their families, or of females.

The Commissioners for Emigration take this opportunity of announcing, that they are not prepared to undertake the conveyance of Emigrants to the Settlement on the Swan River.

MARKET PRICES AT SYDNEY.

The Commissioners have collected from Newspapers published in New South Wales, the following accounts of the Market Prices at Sydney on the first day of each Month during the Year 1830.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	(Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat.....per Bushel.....	£. s. d. 0 6 6	£. s. d. 0 8 3	£. s. d. 0 6 9	£. s. d. 0 8 0	£. s. d. 0 9 6	£. s. d. 0 7 6	£. s. d. 0 7 0	£. s. d. 0 6 0	£. s. d. 0 6 0	£. s. d. 0 5 3	£. s. d. 0 4 9	£. s. d. 0 5 3
Maize.....ditto.....	0 5 0	0 3 9	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 4 3	0 2 9	0 1 10	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 10	0 2 0
Oats.....ditto.....	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 3 6
Barley.....ditto.....	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 6
Potatoes.....per cwt.....	0 8 6	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 6	0 19 0	0 13 0	0 11 2	0 9 6
Butter (Fresh).....per lb.....	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 9
Ditto (Salt).....ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 11	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 0 7
Cheese.....ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 0 9
Eggs.....per dozen.....	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 1	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 0 9
Ducks.....per pair.....	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 1 3	0 2 3	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 5 0
Fowls.....per pair.....	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 3
Geese.....ditto.....	0 16 0	0 11 3	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 12 0	0 10 0
Turkeys.....ditto.....	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 6	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 9 6	0 12 6	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 12 0
Hay.....per ton.....	2 10 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 6	5 9 0	5 8 0	5 17 6	6 0 0	8 0 0
Straw.....per load.....	1 0 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 13 0	0 12 6	0 13 6
Bread.....per 4lb. loaf.....	.....	10d. to 11d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.	10d. to 11d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	8d.
MEAT PER STONE.												
Beef.....	.....	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 1	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 4
Mutton.....	.....	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 4	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
Pork.....	.....	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 4	0 5 3	0 5 9	0 4 6
Veal.....	.....	0 3 1	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 4 6	0 5 9	0 4 6
FLOUR PER 100lbs.												
Fine.....	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 17 6	0 17 6	1 7 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Seconds.....	0 19 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 2 0	0 16 8	0 16 8	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 11 0

We here append a List of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales Prices, (extracted from the "Colonial Times" of August 24, 1831.)

SYDNEY.				HOBART TOWN.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wheat, heavy	0	7	0	Wheat, heavy glutted			
Ditto, middling	0	5	6	Ditto, for Cash	0	5	6
Ditto, light, dirty ..	0	3	4	Ditto, light	0	5	0
Maize	0	2	6	Maize	0	5	0
Rye	0	2	6	Rye (none)			
Oats	0	2	6	Oats	0	5	6
Barley, best	0	2	6	Barley, cape	0	5	4
Potatoes, cwt.	0	7	0	Potatoes	0	4	0
Butter, fresh	0	2	6	Butter, fresh	0	4	0
Ditto, salt	0	1	9	Ditto, salt	0	3	6
Cheese	0	0	9	Cheese	0	1	9
Eggs	0	1	0	Eggs, per doz.	0	2	0
Fowls, per pair	0	2	0	Fowls, per pair	0	4	0
Geese, ditto	0	7	0	Geese, ditto	0	10	0
Hay, per Ton	7	0	0	Hay, per Ton	6	0	0
Ditto, per Load	1	5	0	Ditto, per Load	1	4	9
Beef, per stone	0	1	0	Beef, per stone	0	2	10
Mutton	0	1	4	Mutton, ditto	0	2	0
Bacon	0	4	8	Bacon, ditto	0	10	0
Flour, 100 lbs.	1	0	0	Flour, 100 lbs.	0	14	3
Ditto, seconds.	0	17	0	Ditto, seconds.	0	12	0

NOTE.—Clothing and Haberdashery in New South Wales about 25 per Cent. above fair English prices: by purchasing a piece of Cloth, a suit of good Clothes may be had at about 5 or £6.—Furniture Cheaper than in England.

Colonial Office, 8th November, 1831.

THE Commissioners for Emigration have received numerous applications from persons desirous of emigrating to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land; but the greater proportion of these applicants state their inability to defray the whole charge of their conveyance, and request to be allowed some aid for that purpose, on condition of repaying the same out of their earnings in the Colony in which they propose to settle. The Commissioners for Emigration therefore, have satisfaction in being able to announce that His Majesty's Government has sanctioned the appropriation of a limited Sum out of the Colonial Revenues of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, to *aid the private funds* of such Emigrants as shall appear likely to earn the means of repaying that aid and to become useful Settlers. The following are the Regulations under which this indulgence will be dispensed :—

No one Family will be allowed an advance *exceeding* £20; and therefore it will be *useless* for parties, who may not *possess the remainder* of the Sum requisite for engaging their passage, to *apply* to the Commissioners.

No advance will be made except to persons who are competent workmen in some of the ordinary Mechanical Arts; as for instance, to Blacksmiths, Carpenters, &c. and the advance will be further confined to Men who are married and intend to take their wives with them.

Every person desirous of receiving the proposed advance must fill up, and send back to the Secretary to the Commissioners, the Return hereto annexed. If the information contained in this Return shall be considered satisfactory the applicant will receive notice to that effect. He may then proceed to make his agreement with the Owners or Masters of Ships proceeding to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, and as soon as any Ship-owner or Master shall notify to the Commissioners for Emigration (in a form which will be provided for the purpose) that the Emigrant has taken the other necessary steps for engaging his passage, an order will be granted for the payment, in the Colony, of £20 to the Agent or the Master of the Vessel in which this Emigrant may arrive. The Emigrant will of course be able to obtain a corresponding deduction from the amount to be paid by himself in this Country.

The Order for payment will be entrusted to the Master of the Vessel in which the Emigrant is to proceed, and will consist of a sealed dispatch to the Governor, con-

taining the name and description of the party on whose account the Money is to be paid ; but arrangements will be made by which the delivery of this Order to the Master will not take place until the Emigrant shall have signed the acknowledgment which will be required from him, of the debt he will contract with Government. For it is the intention of His Majesty's Government, and cannot be too clearly understood by all persons who may accept this loan, that repayment of the debt (in such proportions, and at such intervals, as may not be unsuitable to the circumstances of each Emigrant) shall be strictly enforced, by means of ample powers which the Laws of the Colony render available for that purpose.

Should the number of applications to the Commissioners be greater than the funds at their disposal will enable them to comply with, priority of date will form the rule of selection among applications in which there shall appear no other ground of distinction.

By order of the Commissioners,

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. _____		Place of Residence _____	
		Date _____	
<p>FORM FOR MECHANICS OR ARTISANS desirous of receiving an Advance from Government in aid of their means of Emigrating to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land; to be filled up and returned to the Secretary to the Commissioners, under a Cover addressed to the <i>Secretary of State, Colonial Department, London.</i></p>			
Name of the Applicant.....			
His Age			
His Trade or Calling.....			
The Age of his Wife			
Names and Dates of Birth of his Children			
If he intends to leave behind any of his Family, } what means they have of subsistence }			
Place to which he wishes to go			
Amount (<i>not exceeding £20.</i>) which he is } desirous to obtain as an advance. }			
Name and Address of the Minister of the } Parish in which he resides. }			
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Certificate to be signed by two respectable Householdors.</i></p> <p>We Certify that we are acquainted with the person above named, and that we believe him to be a competent workman, and likely to maintain himself in the Colony to which he wishes to go; and, further, that we know that the particulars stated in the above Return are correct.</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Place of Residence _____</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Place of Residence _____</p> <p>I Certify, to the best of my belief, that the above Certificates are authentic, and that the persons whose signatures are affixed to them are worthy of credit.</p> <p>To be signed by a Magistrate, or } by the Minister of the Parish } in which the Applicant resides. }</p>			

NOTE.—The Candidate for the Emigration Loan or Bounty is recommended to apply by Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioners, for an Official Copy of the foregoing Form, which when properly filled up, should be returned to the Committee in the manner prescribed above.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.

The praiseworthy labours of the Emigration Committee have not been confined to the relief of the superabundant *Male* population of the United Kingdom. The representations which have been received from various quarters, of the evils resulting from the great disproportion of the *female* to the male population of the Colonies of New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, have led them seriously to consider what means might be adopted, for supplying the deficiency of females which is so much complained of.

There are in England, and especially in the Agricultural Countries, many young women, who having been brought up in such a manner as to qualify them to discharge the duties of Servants in the family of a Farmer, are unable in this Country to procure such situations or to gain an honest livelihood, and who would therefore gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of emigrating to a Colony in which they could rely upon finding the means of doing so. In New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, all accounts concur in stating, that *such persons* would without *difficulty* find *eligible* situations, and that their arrival would be very acceptable to the Settlers, who seem to be almost entirely unprovided with female Servants. To this end, and with a view to facilitate the accomplishment of this patriotic

purpose, a capital has been appropriated from the funds, arising by the sale of Crown Lands at Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, to defray a moiety of the expense of conveying a certain number of female Emigrants to those Colonies.

The regulations under which the Emigration Committee have recommended that the intentions of His Majesty's Government on this subject should be carried into effect, will be found in the following copy of a paper which has been circulated by the Committee.

Colonial Office, 10th October, 1831.

HIS MAJESTY'S Government having resolved that the sums produced by the sale of land in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land should be appropriated to the encouragement of the emigration of females to those Colonies, the Commissioners for Emigration have been directed to publish the following account of the regulations under which this money will be applied.

1st.—The Commissioners will contribute £8 (which it is supposed will be about one-half of the total expense) towards the passage of unmarried female Emigrants.

2ndly.—When Emigrants of the above description, and between the ages of *fifteen* and thirty, are members of families which are about to proceed to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, they will, on applying to the Commissioners for Emigration, be furnished with orders, for the above-mentioned sum of £8., made payable in the Colony to the masters or agents of the vessels in which the Emigrants shall arrive.

3dly.—Females desirous to emigrate to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, and not forming part of any family proceeding to those Colonies, will be admitted as candidates for the bounty of £8., if they be between the ages of *eighteen* and thirty, and possess the funds which would be necessary, in addition to the sum allowed them by the Commissioners, to complete the price of their passage, and if a sufficient number of such persons shall sig-

nify their wish to emigrate, they will be called upon to pay into the hands of an officer appointed for that purpose their share of the charge of the passage, and the Commissioners will then take up a vessel (into which no other passengers will be admitted) for the conveyance of these Emigrants to their destination; but should there not be as many applicants as would be requisite to defray the charge of so taking up a vessel, the Commissioners will be unable to assist females who are emigrating without being accompanied by relatives or friends responsible for their protection.

4thly. — Should the number of applications to the Commissioners be greater than the funds at their disposal will enable them to comply with, the preference will be given, first, to females emigrating (as described in paragraph 2) in company with their families; and next, to those who are qualified to make themselves useful as servants in a farmer's family. Females who may offer to pay a larger proportion than others of the cost of their passage, will also be considered entitled to a preference. In the absence of all other distinctions, priority of application will form the rule of selection. The applications may be made (with such adaptations as may be requisite in each particular case) on the same forms that have been drawn up for the application of mechanics desirous of receiving advances.

By order of the Commissioners,
 (signed) *T. Frederick Elliot*,
 Secretary to the Commission.

INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY

His Majesty's Commissioners for Emigration,

RESPECTING THE

BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
9th February, 1832.

THE object of the present notice is to afford such information as is likely to be useful to persons who desire either to emigrate, or to assist others to emigrate, to the British possessions in North America.

In the first place, it seems desirable to define the nature of the assistance to be expected from Government by persons proceeding to these Colonies. No pecuniary aid will be allowed by Government to Emigrants to the North American Colonies; nor after their arrival will they receive grants of land, or gifts of tools, or a supply of provisions. Hopes of all these things have been sometimes held out to Emigrants by speculators in this Country, desirous of making a profit by their conveyance to North America, and willing for that purpose to delude them with unfounded expectations, regardless of their subsequent disappointment. But the wish of Government is to furnish those who Emigrate with a real knowledge of the circumstances they will find in the countries to which they are going.

No assistance of the extraordinary extent above described is allowed, because, in Colonies, where those who desire to work cannot fail to do well for themselves, none such is needed. Land, indeed, used formerly to be granted gratuitously; but when it was taken by poor people, they found that they had not the means of living during the interval necessary to raise their crops, and further, that they knew not enough of the manner of farming in the Colonies to make any progress. After all, therefore, they were obliged to work for wages, until they could make a few savings, and could learn a little of the way of farming in Canada. But now, land is not disposed of except by sale.

The produce of the sales, although the price is very moderate, is likely to become a considerable fund which can be turned to the benefit of the Colonies, and therefore of the Emigrants; while yet no hardship is inflicted on the poor Emigrant, who will work for wages just as he did before, and may after a while acquire land, if land be his object, by the savings which the high wages in these Colonies enable him speedily to make.

These are the reasons why Government does not think it necessary to give away land in a country, where, by the lowness of its price, the plentifulness of work, and the high rates of wages, an industrious man can earn enough in a few seasons to become a freeholder by means of his own acquisitions.

The land which is for sale will be open to public competition, and of course, therefore, its price must depend upon the offers that may be made; but it will generally not be sold for less than from 4s. to 5s. per acre; and in situations where roads have been made, or the ground has been partially cleared, the common prices lately have been 7s. 6d., 10s., and 15s. Further particulars will be best learned upon the spot, where every endeavour will be made to meet the different circumstances and views of different purchasers.

Although Government will not make any gifts at the public expense to Emigrants to North America, agents will be maintained at the principal Colonial Ports, whose duty it will be, without fee or reward from private individuals, to protect Emigrants against imposition upon their first landing, to acquaint them with the demand for labour in the different districts, to point out the most advantageous routes, and to furnish them generally with all useful advice upon the objects which they have had in view in Emigrating. And when a private engagement cannot be immediately obtained, employment will be afforded on some of the public works in progress in the Colonies. Persons newly arrived should not omit to consult the Government Agent for Emigrants, and as much as possible should avoid detention in the ports, where they are exposed to all kinds of impositions, and of pretexts for keeping them at taverns till any money they may possess has been expended.—For the same purpose of guarding against the frauds practised on new comers, and of preventing an improvident expenditure at the first moment of arrival, it seems very desirable that individuals who may wish to furnish Emigrants with

money for their use in the Colony, should have the means of making the money payable there, instead of giving it into the hands of the Emigrants in this country. The Commissioners for Emigration are engaged in effecting general arrangements for this purpose, and due notice will be given to the public when they shall be completed.* Agents for Emigration have been appointed at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Miramichi in New Brunswick, and at Quebec and York in Canada. On this whole subject of the manner of proceeding upon landing, it may be observed, in conclusion, that no effort will be spared to exempt Emigrants from any necessity for delay at the place of disembarkation, and from uncertainty as to the opportunities of at once turning their labour to account.

After this explanation of the extent of the aid to be expected from Government, the following statements are subjoined of the ordinary charges for passage to the North American Colonies, as well as to the usual rates of wages and usual prices in them, in order that every individual may have the means of judging for himself of the inducements to Emigrate to these parts of the British Dominions.

PASSAGE.

Passages to Quebec or New Brunswick may either be engaged *inclusive* of provisions, or *exclusive* of provisions, in which case the ship owner finds nothing but water, fuel, and bed places, without bedding. Children under fourteen years of age are charged one half, and under seven years of age one third, of the full price; and for children under twelve months of age no charge is made. Upon these conditions the price of passage from London, or from places on the east coast of Great Britain, has generally been £6 with provisions, or £3 without. From Liverpool, Greenock, and the principal ports of Ireland, as the chances of delay are fewer, the charge is somewhat lower; this year it will probably be from £2 to £2 10s. without provisions, or from £4 to £5. including provisions. It is possible

* It appears from a postscript appended to this Official Minute, dated the 5th of March, that the Commissioners have entered into arrangements with the Banking-House of Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, who, as Agents for the Montreal Bank, will, for a limited time, receive deposits of money in this country, of not less than £20, to be made payable in the Province. Persons residing in the country to remit the money (per post) to the Banking-House.

that in March and April, passages may be obtained from Dublin for 35s., or even 30s. ; but the prices always grow higher as the season advances. In ships sailing from Scotland or Ireland, it has mostly been the custom for passengers to find their own provisions ; but this practice has not been so general in London, and some ship owners, sensible of the dangerous mistakes which may be made in this matter through ignorance, are very averse to receive passengers who will not agree to be victualled by the ship. Those who do resolve to supply their own provisions, should at least be careful not to lay in an insufficient stock ; fifty days is the shortest period for which it is safe to provide, and from London the passage is sometimes prolonged to seventy-five days.

The best months for leaving England are certainly March and April ; the later Emigrants do not find employment so abundant, and have less time in the Colony before the commencement of winter.

Various frauds are attempted upon Emigrants, which can only be effectually defeated by the good sense of the parties against whom they are contrived. Sometimes agents take payment from the Emigrant for his passage, and then recommend him to some tavern, where he is detained from day to day, under false pretences for delay, until before the departure of the ship the whole of his money is extracted from him. This of course cannot happen with agents connected with respectable houses ; but the best security is to name in the bargain for passage a particular day, after which, whether or not the ship sails, the passenger is to be received on board and victualled by the owners. In this manner the Emigrant cannot be intentionally brought to the place of embarkation too soon, and be compelled to spend his money at public houses, by false accounts of the time of sailing ; for from the very day of his arrival at the port, being the day previously agreed upon, the ship becomes his home.

The conveyance of passengers to the British Possessions in North America, is regulated by an Act of Parliament, (9 Geo. IV. c. 21) of which the following are the principal provisions : Ships are not allowed to carry passengers to these Colonies unless they be of the height of five feet and a half between decks, and they must not carry more than three passengers for every four tons of the registered burthen ; there must be on board at least fifty gallons of pure water, and fifty pounds of bread, biscuit, oatmeal, or bread

stuff, for each passenger. When the ship carries the full number of passengers allowed by law, no part of the cargo, and no stores or provisions, may be carried between decks ; but if there be less than the complete number of passengers, goods may be stowed between decks in a proportion not exceeding three cubical feet for each passenger wanting of the highest number. Masters of vessels who land passengers, unless with their own consent, at a place different from that originally agreed upon, are subject to a penalty of £20, recoverable by summary process before two Justices of the Peace in any of the North American Colonies.

The enforcement of this law rests chiefly with the officers of his Majesty's Customs ; and persons having complaints to make of its infraction, should address themselves to the nearest Custom House.

Besides the sea voyage from England, persons proceeding to Canada should be provided with the means of paying for the journey which they have to make after their arrival at Quebec. The cost of this journey must, of course, depend upon the situation of the place where the individual may find employment, or where he may have previously formed a wish to settle ; but to all it will probably be useful to possess the following report of the prices of conveyance, during the last season, on the route from Quebec to York, the capital of Upper Canada. From Quebec to Montreal, (180 miles) by steam-boat, the charge for an adult was 6s. 6d. ; from Montreal to Prescott, (120 miles) by boats or barges, 7s. ; from Prescott to York, (250 miles) by steam-boats, 7s. The journey performed in this manner, usually occupies ten or twelve days ; adding, therefore, 11s. for provisions, the total cost from Quebec to York (a distance of 550 miles) may be stated, according to the charges of last year, at £1. 11s. 6d. Persons who are possessed of sufficient means, prefer to travel by land that part of the rout where the River St. Lawrence is not navigable by steam-boats, and the journey is then usually performed in six days, at a cost of £6. It must be observed, that the prices of conveyance are necessarily fluctuating, and that the foregoing account is only presented as sufficiently accurate for purposes of information in this country, leaving it to the government agent at Quebec to supply Emigrants with more exact particulars, according to the circumstances of the time at which they may arrive.

RATES OF WAGES & MARKET PRICES.

The Colonies in North America to which Emigrants can with advantage proceed, are Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and New Brunswick. From the Reports received from the other British Colonies in North America, viz. Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, it appears that they do not contain the means either of affording employment at wages to a considerable number of Emigrants, or of settling them upon land.

LOWER CANADA AND UPPER CANADA.

LOWER CANADA.

From Lower Canada the Commissioners for Emigration have not received the Official Reports which were required from the North American Colonies, for the purpose of compiling the present Statement. They believe, however, that the following Account of the Prices of Grain and of Wages may be relied upon for its general correctness:—

	s.	d.
Wheat per bushel	4	6
Rye „	3	0
Maize „	2	6
Oats „	1	3
Wages of labourers	2	6 per day
Ship-builders, carpenters, joiners, } coopers, masons, and tailors .. }	5	0 „

UPPER CANADA.

From a comparison of all the Documents before the Commissioners for Emigration, it appears that the yearly wages of labourers in Upper Canada, hired by the year, are from £27 to £30 ; that their monthly wages, in different situations and at different seasons, range from £1. 10s. to £3. 10s. per month ; and that daily wages range from 2s. to 3s. 9d. In all these rates of wages, board and lodging are found by the employer. Without board, daily wages vary from 3s. 6d. out of harvest to 5s. during harvest ; 6s. 3d., besides provisions, is sometimes given to harvest men. The wages of mechanics may be stated universally at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following is a List of Prices compiled from Documents sent in from various parts of New Brunswick :

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wheat	per bushel	0	5	0	to	0	10	0
Maize	„	0	4	6	..	0	5	0
Oats	„	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Barley	„	0	4	0	..	0	5	0
Potatoes	per cwt.	0	1	3	..	0	3	6
Butter (fresh)	per lb.	0	0	9	..	0	1	0
Ditto (salt)	“	0	0	8	..	0	0	10
Cheese	“	0	0	4	..	0	0	7
Eggs	per dozen	0	0	7½	..	0	1	0
Ducks	per pair	0	2	0	..	0	3	6
Fowls	„	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Geese	„	0	3	0	..	0	5	0
Turkeys	„	0	7	6	..	0	10	0
Hay,	per ton	1	10	0	..	2	10	0

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Straw	per ton	1	0	0	..	1	5	0
Bread	per 4lb loaf	0	0	10	..	0	1	0
Beef	per stone	0	3	3	..	0	4	0
Mutton	„	0	2	4	..	0	4	0
Pork	„	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	4	0
Veal	„	0	2	4	..	0	4	8
Flour	per 100 lbs.	0	16	0	..	0	17	6
Salt Pork	per barrel	4	15	0	..	5	5	0
Ditto Beef	„	3	0	0	..	3	10	0
Malt	per bushel	0	6	2	..	0	6	4
Rye flour	per barrel	1	2	6	..	—	—	—
Indian ditto ..	„	1	2	6	..	—	—	—
Oatmeal	per cwt.	0	16	0	..	0	18	0
Salt Cod	per 112 lbs.	0	10	0	..	0	12	0
Salt Mackarel..	per barrel	0	17	3	..	1	0	0
Ditto Alewives.	„	0	10	0	..	0	12	0

Coals are sold at 30s. per chaldron. House rent at St. John's is from £5 to £6 per annum for Families occupying one room; and for Families occupying two rooms, from £6 to £10. Common Labourers receive from 3s. to 4s. a day, finding their own subsistence; but, when employed at the Ports in loading Vessels, their subsistence is found for them. Mechanics receive from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day, and superior Workmen from 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Upon the foregoing statements it must be observed, that Emigrants, especially such of them as are agricultural Labourers, should not expect the highest wages named until they have become accustomed to the work of the Colony. The Mechanics most in demand are those connected with the business of house-building.—Shoemakers and Tailors, and Ship-builders, also find abundant employment.

By order of the Commissioners for Emigration,

(Signed) T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.

EMIGRATION

OF

OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are authorized under the Act 1, William iv. chap. 4, sect. 2, to commute the annual Out-Pensions of any non-commissioned Officer or Soldier desirous of living out of Great Britain and Ireland, for a sum of money not exceeding in amount four years' pension. The acceptance of this commutation is declared to be a release and abandonment of all claims to any future or other payment of pension whatsoever.

The Colonies to which such Pensioners will be able to emigrate under certain regulations are :—

Upper and Lower Canada,	}	In North America.
Nova Scotia,*		
New Brunswick,		
Prince Edward's Island,*		
New South Wales,	}	In Australia.
Van Diemen's Land		

The recommendation of the Secretary at War being necessary to effect this object, the Pen-

* Vide page 30 for official information respecting these Colonies. It will be seen that they are not considered capable of affording ample employment to the emigrant.

sioner should in the first place address a letter to the Right Honorable the Secretary at War, War Office, London, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the official memorandum framed for the information of Out-Pensioners desirous of commuting their Pensions with a view to their becoming settlers in the British Colonies. Certificates as to general character, and the state of his health being required, application should also be made for a copy of the printed paper containing the proper form of those documents.

It should however be distinctly understood, that before the Pensioner will be permitted to deprive himself of the permanent provision which he now enjoys, he must shew that he is a fit subject for emigration, and that he has a fair prospect of maintaining himself, or of being maintained in the Colony to which he proposes to go.

THE END.



